

For the District and Maryland, showers in the morning followed by fair; warmer; southerly winds.

NO. 1,112.

WASHINGTON, MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 5, 1897--EIGHT PAGES.

ONE CENT.

MR. BRYAN IN WASHINGTON

The Democratic Leader Arrived Here Last Night.

AN INTERVIEW WITH HIM

Speaks of the Growth of Silver Sentiment—Has Not Studied the Dingley Bill—To Appear Before the Supreme Court—Two Distinguished Nebraskaans With Him.

William Jennings Bryan is again a guest of the National Capital. He arrived over the Baltimore and Ohio at 6 o'clock last night, and went immediately to the Metropolitan Hotel, where he will stop during his stay in the city. Mr. Bryan's arrival was entirely devoid of sensational incidents. But few were aware of his intention to visit Washington at this time, and the majority of people in the District will be surprised to learn that the great silver champion is again in their midst.

Mr. Bryan's visit has no political significance, as he comes to take part in the argument of the Nebraska maximum rate case, which will be heard before the Supreme Court today.

Accompanying the Democratic leader are Hon. John L. Webster, a leading lawyer of Omaha, Neb., and Attorney General C. J. Smythe, of the same State.

Both of these distinguished men will be associated with Mr. Bryan in the hearing today.

The party left Lincoln, Neb., last Tuesday morning. Mr. Bryan stopped off at York, Pa., on Saturday, where he was entertained by ex-Gov. Chauncey Black, president of the League of Democratic Clubs. A Times reporter saw Mr. Bryan in his apartment at the hotel shortly after his arrival.

The Nebraska statesman was attired in a conventional black frock suit. A low-cut vest, showing a wide expanse of shirt bosom, and the white-trimmed hat that has always been so characteristic of his dress completed his get-up. Mr. Bryan said he "never felt in better health," and his appearance certainly indicated the truth of the statement. Mr. Bryan has gained in weight since his last visit here, over a month ago.

"I am always glad to get back to Washington," he said, "even if the object of my visit is to grapple with knotty problems of law. I shall probably remain here for several days, but my stay will entirely depend on the time taken in the argument of the case in which I shall take part tomorrow."

Questioned in regard to the silver sentiment throughout the country, he said: "I am more than ever impressed with the idea that the silver sentiment is steadily gaining rather than losing ground. This is certainly true in all parts of the West, and I am informed from reliable sources that the same sentiment prevails in the East."

"Do you observe any improvement in the times since the new Administration came into power?"

"If there is any improvement in the financial condition of the country I have failed to observe it; certainly there is no more money in circulation, and the laboring classes have not yet been benefited."

Mr. Bryan did not care to discuss the Dingley bill and the effect it would have on the country.

"I have not had an opportunity to study the bill and am consequently in no position to discuss its provisions," was the way he dismissed the subject.

Mr. Bryan will probably leave Washington on Wednesday, but will return here on April 13, to participate in the Jefferson dinner, on which occasion he will respond to the toast, "Thomas Jefferson."

It is more than probable that the Democratic leader will pay his respects to Mr. McKinley before he leaves Washington. It is generally known that Hon. John L. Webster, who accompanies Mr. Bryan, was the first man to whom President McKinley tendered the position of Assistant Secretary of War, which was lately refused by Col. Fred Grant, of New York. Mr. Webster was offered the place shortly after the new Administration came into power. Mr. Webster immediately notified the President, however, that on account of business reasons it would be impossible for him to take up an official residence at the National Capital.

Attorney General Smythe, who is also with Mr. Bryan, has lately gained distinction, not only in Nebraska, but throughout the country, by his relentless prosecution of several high Nebraska officials who are charged with the serious offense of misappropriating State funds.

Some less than a month ago, an auditor, and superintendent of the Institute for Feeble-minded Youth, will be called upon to answer these charges. Attorney General Smythe has already caused all of these officials to be arrested, and will leave no stone unturned to secure their conviction. To a Times reporter who questioned him in regard to the defections, he said: "Recent developments in Nebraska show that Joseph S. Bartley, who held the position of State treasurer up to the time the Democrats came into power, a few months ago, is a defaulter to the extent of \$350,000. The accounts of Eugene Moore, who was auditor under the same regime, show a shortage of over \$23,000, and Dr. Armstrong, superintendent of the Institute for the Feeble-minded, seems to have taken \$3,600 of the State funds.

"These defections have been going on for nearly four years, and remained for the Democrats to discover them. All other departments of the State government show an utter disregard of the law governing the management and distribution of State moneys. All of the parties who are directly charged have been arrested, and from the evidence I now have against them, I have no doubt that speedy convictions will follow. Over \$180,000 of Bartley's defalcation was obtained by a fraudulent warrant, and I am inclined to believe that the auditor colluded with him in the theft."

Before the election in Nebraska the charge was freely made against the fusionists that their success would be injurious to the credit of the State. Dur-

THE BATTLE OF AKROTIRI

Waged in Full View of the Foreign Warships.

MORE ARMENIAN MASSACRES

Minister Terrell Warns the Porte. American Missionaries Must Be Protected—Troops Demanded to Guard Their Residences in Hadjin Province—A Governor Appointed.

London, April 4.—The Canea correspondent of the Daily News telegraphs to that paper a description of the fighting that took place yesterday on the peninsula of Akrotiri. He says that about 4,000 Moslem irregulars streamed along the road from Canea to Suda. They passed the international forces, and were in full view of the foreign warships.

They began ascending the hills toward the insurgent positions, and no effort was made to stop them. Two thousand of them were armed, but the others were without weapons. The unarmed Moslems were driving donkeys and carrying baskets.

A story had circulated that the admirals were going to allow the insurgents to remove inland and the Moslems intended to pillage their houses after they had gone. The insurgent fighting force at Akrotiri numbers only about 700 men.

When the Moslems were within 200 yards of the international forces, the latter opened fire. The Moslems were scattered, and the Christians returned to their forward posts, where a Turkish flag, which is still waving, was planted. A moderate estimate placed the killed and wounded on each side at fifty.

Major Jor, who is in command of the gendarmery, and two Italian officers, ascended the hill and paraded with the Moslems, trying to stop the fighting. Several of the warships had landed their guns and were about to shell the Moslems, when they saw Major Jor and the Italian officers. They then refrained from firing.

A heavy rain stopped the firing between the Christians and the Moslems, and the latter returned to Canea. Orders had in the meanwhile been given that they be disarmed when they arrived at the city gate. The first few who reached the gate had their arms taken from them. After a short time the men returned along the Suda road and warned their preaching comrades, who hid their arms. Consequently only a few were obtained.

Seven hundred rifles that were distributed by the government remain in the shed. Despite orders that have been given by the admirals, the Turkish officials refuse to liberate three Greeks who are prisoners at Akrotiri.

DISORDERS AROUND KURJI. Several Armenians Reported Killed in the Bitlis Vilayet.

Constantinople, April 4.—It is reported here that disorders have occurred at Kurji, in the vilayet of Bitlis. It is stated that several Armenians were killed, but no further details are given. The political outlook is so decidedly uncertain that business in Constantinople has come to a complete standstill.

A general feeling of uneasiness prevails, and as a result prices at the Bourse display a downward tendency. In local stocks yesterday there was a heavy decline all round.

The diplomats here have telegraphed to their respective governments the broad lines of the scheme of autonomy for Crete upon which they have agreed. The details of the plan have not been divulged, and it is probable that nothing definite concerning them will be known until the powers pass upon the scheme.

The ambassadors have called the attention of the Porte to the fears that are entertained that there will be a massacre of Armenians at Hadjin, in Anatolia, which place escaped the fury of the Turks and Kurds during the previous massacre.

When the several districts of Anatolia were being ravaged by the Turks some months ago the Hon. A. W. Terrell, the American minister, warned the Porte that a troop of soldiers be detailed to guard the residences of the missionaries.

A Christian governor was appointed for Hadjin three months ago, but he has not yet arrived at his post.

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It is stated that the note has already been presented to the government at Athens.

BASHI BAZOUKS DISARMED. Long Parleying Ensued Before They Gave Up.

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The Bashi Bazouks were defiant and boldly refused to give up their weapons. As a result the European troops were summoned and they surrounded the village. Parleying with the Bashi Bazouks went on for an hour before any material impression was made on them.

Finally they consented to give up their weapons, which they did with very bad grace, much time being occupied in the process of disarming them.

At other places European troops mounted guard at the town gates to prevent the Bashi Bazouks from leaving and hiding their arms outside the towns. A proclamation was issued declaring all those who withheld their arms would be shot, but this

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"The Mississippi at present is forty-four miles in width at Memphis, and the daily trip of the little stern-wheel ferryboat from the levee at Memphis to Marion, Ark., through the inundated district directly west, is full of thrilling incidents. The boat threads its way through orchards, over farms, past buildings flooded to their second stories, or floating on the surface of the water. It pushes aside debris of every description—trees, corn cobs, hen coops, and furniture."

"The village of Hopefield, opposite Memphis, is left without a single inhabitant, the entire town being many feet under water. The normal width of the river at Memphis is about one mile and the district of country for forty miles around, which is ordinarily dotted with active little villages, is today entirely deserted. As Hopefield the black refugees from this great inundated district have been for the past ten days huddled together in tents, pitched on an old race track. Open Park, just outside the city limits of Memphis. His estimate that there are from 3,000 to 5,000 negroes there encamped. The place is designated as 'Camp Congo.' Here the residents of Memphis have not only provided shelter, but also arranged a large commissary department, through which the refugees are fed."

"The threatened districts in Mississippi, beginning about 100 miles south of Memphis, have called for help, and the able-bodied negro men, in nearly every instance man against their will, have been forced to work in the levees, for which \$1 a day, board and transportation are given them."

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